IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 24, 1855.

ASBURY DICKINS, esq., the Secretary of the Senate, having taken the sword to the House of Representatives, and informed that body of the foregoing proceedings of the Senate-The House forthwith proceeded to the con sideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said: In asking the consideration of the resolutions just read justice to the occasion requires a few remark from me, and I only regret that this responsi bility had not devolved upon some one more capable than myself of performing so impor tant a duty.

In all ages and in all countries it has been customary to commemorate the deeds of illus t ious men. Painting, poetry, and sculpture have been brought into requisition to perpetu keep alive in the hearts of the young veneration for their ancestors and pride of country.

Every capital in christendom is adorned with monuments erected to the brave and wise who have, by counsel or deeds, given direction to the policy or illustrated the pages of their country's history. Their museums are filled with relies which, from their intimate personal associations with the gallant dead, ever keep vividly before the mind their public acts and private virtues. These teach lessons as impressive as towering monuments or glowing

Brief as our existence has been, the history of no nation on earth has been so fruitful of sirring incidents—incidents which have had an influence not only upon our own land, but upon the civilized world. The painter's art has adorned the walls of our Capitol with representations of some of the most important these events. Here we have the first grand scene of our Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, upon which no American can look without experiencing feelings of the most ennobling character. The very features are preserved of the statesmen who proclaimed doctrines which startled the world from its long lethargic sleep, revived again the spirit of Sydney and of Hampden, and gave the first just conception of the true dignity and capacity of man. Their voices are all hushed in death; but the echo of the appeal of 1776 still lives, and is reverberating throughout the earth, making strong the arms and hearts of those who for their rights and liberties would proudly welcome death and the grave.

With what glowing pride do we look upor the battle scenes here portrayed—battles fought not to further the schemes of ambition, but in defense of freedom and universal humanity No enslaved people have bewailed the triumphs of our warriors, but the whole earth has arisen.

and pronounced them blessed. The battles and victories which the artist has here celebrated were still fresh and green in the memory of the people when the nation was again called to arms to vindicate its honor and the rights of man. Many of the leading spirits of the Revolution still lived. Upon some the palsying hand of time had been heavily but in their hearts the love of country and the fires of patriotism still brightly burned They urged the young to the conflict. The voice of Jefferson rang through the land cheer ing the brave, nerving the arms of the timid. and giving hope and courage to the hearts of The warriors of the Revolution who still retained their vigor buckeled on their armor for the conflict. Conspicuous among these were Van Rensselaer of New York, Smith, of Maryland, Jackson, of Tennessee. Our countrymen, under the lead of their gallant commanders, triumphed upon the land and upon the sea, and established forever our rank among the nations of the earth. The actors in these scenes are fast passing away. But few of the gallant leaders in this glorious war still survive, and they are verging upon their threescore-and-ten, and must soon be gathered to their fathers. Duty, gratitude, and patriotism should prompt us to collect trophies of their victories, and garner up memorials which will speak to future generations of their greatness and patriotism, and which will keep the mem ory of their deeds of noble daring alive forever in the heart of the nation.

Not long before the death of that distinguished chieftain, Andrew Jackson, he placed the sword he had worn in all of his battles in the war of 1812, in the hands of a friend to be delivered to his compatriot-in-arms, the late General Robert Armstrong, who had in an eminent degree commanded his respect and enjoyed his confidence. These two lamented patriots had shared together the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field; and the bestowal of this relic by the illustrious hero was a fit testimonial of his appreciation of one whose courage he had seen tested on many a bloody field, and whose patriotism had often elicited the warmest gratitude and highest ap-

plause of his countrymen.

It was at the battle of Enotochopco where the little army commanded by Jackson was almost surrounded by the enemy, and in the heat of the conflict General Armstrong was severely wounded. But he did not desert his post, and, when unable longer to wield a sword or stand upon his feet, he clung to a small tree which stood near him and cried, "My brave fellows, some may fall, but save the cannon." Such bravery elicited the thanks and gratitude of his commander, and made him the worthy recipient of the favorite weapon worn by him on that trying occasion.

The family of General Armstrong, actuated by the patriotic impulses which ever characterized their sire, have placed this sword at the dis posal of Congress. It seems to me eminently fit that it should become the property of the Government, and be placed among the trophies of our victories and the mementoes of our heroes; for it is associated with the names of two of the "bravest of the brave," and with battles, the history of which, will fill the brightest pages in our country's annals.

In moving the adoption of the resolution on your table accepting the sword, I do not feel called upon to pronounce a eulogy upon General Jackson. He needs it not. "God blessed him with length of days, and he filled them with deeds of glory," which have entered into the reason. He had a great many home ene- payment, which was impossible, and directions the history of the nation and become the heritage of his countrymen. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, said:

Mr. Speaker, it being my fortune to represent the Hermitage district, where that great man House will pardon me for briefly giving uttertrue homage; and I can well imagine that even the boldest, when treading the paths of employment. danger, walk more erect and confident under the broad sunlight of his chivalrous history; yet to those who were his neighbors when he tenanted the Hermitage, and who inhabit the mountains and the valleys which sent forth the gallant men who followed and upheld his stan-

State and national pride? Rest assured, sir, degree to the full development of that chivalric sentiment which has ever characterized the volunteer troops of Tennessee when their country has demanded their services in the field.

Allow me to say, sir, that I, for near twenty years, have held a position of antagonism, nore or less, to those who have claimed to be the especial political friends of General Jackson, and in that State our contests have been sharp, animated, and continuous, through that long period. I mention this merely by way of suggesting that the sentiments to which I have given utterence are expressed with the more freedom from all undue partiality or bias. They are sentiments such as I feel that no native Tennessean, and I trust no citizen of any other State in our glorious Confederacy, can fail cordially and heartily to respond to. They should be held in common by the whole American people; for this very sword, sir, gleamed over that memorable battle-field of which every citizen of the Union is so justly proud, and which has unquestionably given a more worldwide fame to American prowress than any other single battle-field which has ever emblazoned the bright annals of American warfare. Let the sword, sir, be preserved, and trans-Washington and the staff and the printingpress of Franklin, among the most precious cared for as high incentives to the honorable and a fine chance lost. ambition of American youth as long as liberty snall have a home or the union of these States

an existence among the nations of the earth. But, sir, I will here pause. I will not dwell upon a theme which has already been enlarged upon by others with so much more ability than possess. I will trespass upon the valuable a brief allusion to General Robert Armstrong, from whose family this present is received. He was my neighbor and personal friend. The confidence which General Jackson, who knew him so long and so well, reposed in the sterling qualities of his heart and head is itself

but little known, even to the living age, and support him; but it was one of those cases in must be lost to posterity unless preserved by which he would have acted not only without, contemporaneous history. At the same time it | but against a "council." s well worth knowing, in order to show what difficulties talent may have to contend with, in their determination, as much so as the Genwhat mistakes Government may commit, and eral was himself; for the volunteers were comupon what chances and accidents it may depend that the greatest talent and the purest patriotism may be able to get into the service f its country. There is a moral in such history which it may be instructive to Governments and to people to learn. When a warrior or a statesman is seen, in the midst of his career and the fullness of his glory, showing himself to be in his natural place, people overlook his previous steps and suppose he had a wilderness and Indian tribes to traverse, did been called by a general voice, by wise coun- not find a moment's thought in any one's cils, to the fulfilment of a natural destiny. In bosom. To carry them back was the instant a few instances it is so; in the greater part not. and indignant determination; but great diffi-In the greater part there is a toilsome, uncertain, culties were in the way. The cost of getting discouraging, and mortifying progress to be back three thousand men under such circumgone through before the future resplendent stances must be great; and here Jackson's man is able to get on the theatre which is to give him the use of his talent. So it was with Jackson. He had his difficulties to surmount, and surmounted them. He conquered savage service required it. He was now equally ready tribes and the conquerors of the conquerors of totake responsibility of another kind-moneyed Europe; but he had to conquer his own Government first, and did it, and that was for him of his fortune? He had no military chest, not the most difficult of the two; for, while his a dollar of public money, and three thousand military victories were the regular result of a men were not to be conducted five hundred plans, enabling him to command success, his tribes without a great outlay of money. civil victory over his own Government was the Wagons were wanted, and many of them for Illinois, mentioned several days ago: result of chances and accidents, and the con- transport of provisions, baggage, and the rivances of others, in which he could have but sick, so numerous among new troops. He

Retired from the United States Senate, of coming and going. They were numerous. It which he had been a member, and from the su-preme judicial bench of his State, on which he incurred was great. He incurred it, and, as and sat as judge, this future warrior and Presi- will be seen, at imminent risk of his own ruin. dent-and alike illustrious in both characters- | This assumption on the General's part met the was living upon his farm on the banks of the first great difficulty; but there were lesser dif-Cumberland, when the war of 1812 broke out. ficulties, still serious, to be surmounted. The He was a major general in the Tennessee militia | troops had received no pay; clothes and shoes -the only place he would continue to hold, were worn out; men were in no condition for and to which he had been elected by the con- a march so loag and so exposed. The officers tingency of one vote, so close was the chance for a miss in this first step. His friends believed that he had military genius, and pro-posed him for the brigadier's appointment which was allotted to the West. That appoint-men. But there was patriotism outside of the ment was given to another, and Jackson re- camp as well as within. The merchants of mained unnoticed on his farm. Soon another appointment of general was allotted to the take what we needed; pay when convenient at West. Jackson was proposed again; and was Nashville. I will name one among these pa-again left to attend to his farm. Then a batch triotic merchants—name him because he bezed by law-six at a time, and from all parts of the Union; and then his friends believed that | ington Jackson was the one I mean-Irish by surely his time had come. Not so the fact. The six appointments went elsewhere, and the and conduct. I took some hundred pairs shoes pero patriot, who was born to lead armies to from him for my regiment and other articles; victory, was still left to the care of his fields, and I proclaim it here that patriotic men of while incompetent men were leading our troops foreign birth may see that there are plenty to defeat, to captivity, to slaughter; for that is, of Americans to recognize their merit, to name the way the war opened. The door to military them with bonor in high places, and to give service seemed to be closed and barred against them the right hand of friendship when they nim; and was so, so far as the Government was are struck at.

yet greatly distinguished, was still a man of And now came a blow upon Jackson himself, man of tried and heroic courage. I can tell were all protested; returned upon him for mies, for he was a man of decided temper, had a great many contests, no compromises, always I was coming on to Washington on my own went for a clean victory or a clean defeat, account, and cordially took charge of Jackthough placable after the contest was over. That was one reason, but not the main one. lived and where his remains are entombed, the The Administration had a prejudice against I arrived in this city; Congress was in session, him on account of Col. Burr, with whom he the extra session of the spring and summer of ance to emotions which fill me on this peculiar had been associated in the American Senate, 1813. I applied to the members of Congress occasion. The martial renown of Andrew and to whom he gave a hospitable reception in from Tennessee; they could do nothing Jackson has become national property. But it must be allowed to Tennesseans to feel more than an ordinary interest in that renown and the bias occasion. The brave-hearted, the world is this occasion. The brave-hearted, the world is a summer of the causes not in the causes and in the causes and in the causes and in the causes not in the causes and in the causes are calculated as a policy to the secretary or war; nor una no-thing. Weeks had passed away, and the time of his western expedition, relying upon his assurance that his designs were against the Spanish dominion in seem to be hovering over the head of Jackson, and I felt the necessity of some decisive moveall, of Jackson's rejection from Federal military ment. I was young then and had some mate-

believed in his military talent and patriotism, step, characterized in the letter which I wrote greatly attached to him, and was grieved and to the General as "an appeal from the justice vexed to see him passed by when so much in- to the fears of the Administration." I remem competence was preferred. Besides, I was to ber the words, though I have never seen the gallant men who followed and upheld his standard in all his victories—men who saw this very sword unsheathed on all his brilliant and perilous battle-fields—I say, sir, to such a people something more than this feeling is but a pic something more than this feeling is but a to our own resources, and looked to the chapter of the words, though I have never seen the go with him, and his appointment would be letter since. I drew up a memoir addressed to the Secretary of War, representing to him that these volunteers were drawn from the did. I turned from the Government to ourselves, to our own resources, and looked to the chapter of the words, though I have never seen the go with him, and his appointment would be letter since. I drew up a memoir addressed to the Secretary of War, representing to him that these volunteers were drawn from the bosoms of almost every substantial family in Tennessee; that the whole State stood by Jack common impulse of that human nature which | ter of accidents to turn up a chance for inciden | son in bringing them home, and that the State we all readily comprehend. The sons of those rallant men and the present young men of the rest for himself if he could only get a start. I was upon this last argument that I was in this mood in my office, a young lawyer, with more books than briefs, when the tardy man of the rest for himself if he could only get a start. I was upon this last argument that I relied, all those founded in justice having failed.

It was of a Saturday morning, 12th of June, that I carried this memoir to the War Office ing the President to accept one and delivered it. Monday morning I came

volunteers to the extent of fifty thousand, to serve back early, to learn the result of my argument. was more than enough for him to prove himself. I drew up a plan, rode thirty miles to his house that same raw day in February-rain, hail, sleet, wind, and such roads as we then had there in winter, deep in rich mud and mixed with ice. I arrived at the Hermitage, a name then but little known, at nightfall, and found him solitary, and almost alone, but not quite; for it was the evening, mentioned in the "Thirty Years' View," when I found him with the lamb and the child between his knees. I adopted it, acted upon it. We began to partment to the Governor (Willie Blount) to letach fifteen hundred militia to the Lower Mississippi, the object to meet the British, then his country. He agreed to accept his three thousand volunteers instead of the fifteen hundred draughted militia. He issued an address to his division. I galloped to the mustergrounds and harangued the young men. The success was ample. Three regiments were completed—Coffee, William Hall, Benton, the mitted carefully to posterity. Let it be depos-ited, along with the sword and camp-chest of the Cumberland and the Mississippi in a fleet of flat-bottomed boats, and landed at Natchez. There we got the news that the British would relics of a grateful country, preserved and not come that winter, a great disappointment We remained in camp, six miles from Natchez, waiting ulterior orders. In March they

came-not orders for further service, or even to return home, but to disband the volunteers where they were. The command was positive. in the name of the President, and by the then Secretary of War, General Armstrong. I well time of the House only for a moment longer. I remember the day—Sunday morning, the 25th day of March, 1813. The first I knew of it was a message from the General to come to him at his tent; for though, as colonel of a regiment, I had ceased to be aid, yet my place had not been filled, and I was sent for as much as ever. He showed me the order, and also his character, in his instant determination not to a sufficient eulogy, requiring no aid from anything I can offer. I must, however, say that I had sketched a severe answer to the Secretary held him to be one of the bravest, most mag- of War, and gave it to me to copy and arrange nanimous, and most truly kind-hearted men it the matter of it. It was very severe. I tried was ever my good fortune personally to know. In conclusion, I need hardly add that I take it for granted the resolution will be sanctioned, would know it if I should meet it in any form, not only unanimously, but with the most any where, without names. I concurred with cheerful alacrity by every American represen- the General in the determination to take home our young troops. He then called a "council Mr. BENTON, of Missouri, said: Mr. Chair- of the field officers, as he called it, though man, the manner in which this sword has been there was but little of the council in it, the used for the honor and benefit of the country only object being to hear his determination s known to the world; the manner in which and take measures for executing it. The offithe privilege was obtained of so using it is | cers were unanimous in their determination to

> The officers were unanimous and vehement posed of the best young men of the countryfarmer's sons, themselves clever young men, since filling high offices in the State and the Federal Government-entrusted to these officers by their fathers, in full confidence that they would act a father's part by them; and the recreant thought of turning them loose, on the lower Mississippi, five hundred miles from home, without the means of getting home, and war and brave troops to execute his | miles through a wilderness country and Indian amount. The wagons were ten dollars a day,

Natchez put their stores at our disposition: generals, as they were called, was author- longs to a class now struck at, and because I do not ignore a friend when he is struck. Washbirth, American by choice, by law, and feeling,

We all returned, were discharged, dispersed It may be wondered why this repugnance to among our homes, and the fine chance on the appointment of Jackson, who, though not | which we had so much counted was all gone. mark-had been a Senator and a Supreme the fruit of the moneyed responsibility which udge, and was still a major general, and a he had assumed. His transportation drafts to bring suit. This was the month of May. son's case. Suits were delayed until the result of his application for relief could be heard. rial in me, perhaps some boldness, and the oc-I was young then, and one of his aids, and casion brought it out. I resolved to take a

that they feel, and must ever feel, a lofty and commendable State pride in the military renown and unquestioned personal heroism of Andrew Jackson. I hesitate not to say, sir, that this feeling has contributed in no small that this feeling has contributed in no small that this feeling has contributed in no small that the feeling has contributed in the military re
that they feel, and must ever feel, a lofty and to be called into service when some emergency should require it. Here was a chance. I knew that Jackson could raise a chance of the feeling has contributed in the feeling has contribu on Saturday. He said no; but that he had put the memoir in his side pocket—the breast pocket—and carried it home with him, saying he would take it for his Sunday's consideration. That encouraged me-gave a gleam of ope and a feeling of satisfaction. I thought a good subject for his Sunday's meditation. Presently he arrived. I stepped in before any body to his office. He told me quickly and kindly that there was much reason in what I had said, but that there was no way for him to do it-that Coogress would have to give the laid the plan before him. He was struck with relief. I answered him that I thought there was a way for him to do it; it was to give an raise volunteer companies. Whilst this was order to General Wilkinson's quartermaste going on an order arrived from the War De- general in the Southern department to pay for so much transportation as General Jackson's command would have been entitled to if it had returned under regular orders. Upon the inexpected to make an attempt on New Orleans.

The Governor was a friend to Jackson and to his country. He agreed to accept his three them into form; and the work was done. The order went off immediately, and Jackson was relieved from imminent impending ruin, and Tennessee remained firm to the Administra-

> Thus this case of responsibility was over, but the original cause of our concern was still in full force. Jackson was again on his farm, unemployed, and the fine chance gone which had attered us so much. But the chapter of accidents soon presented another, not so brilliant as New Orleans had promised, and afterwards realized, but sufficient for the purpose. The massacre at Fort Mimms took place. The banks of the Mobile river smoked with fire and blood. Jackson called up his volunteers, reinforced by some militia, marched to the breek nation, and there commenced that career of victories which soon extorted the commission which had been so long denied to his merit, and which ended in filling the "measure" of his own and "his country's glory." And that, Mr. Chairman, was the way in which this great man gained the privilege of using that sword for his country, which, after triumphing in many fields which it immortalized, has come here to repose in the hands of the representaives of a grateful and admiring country.

> The resolution from the Senate received hree readings, and was unanimously adopted, and one hundred thousand copies of the proceedings on the subject were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Crime in California. The following statistics show the number of

crests in San Francisco during the month of Murder, 5; highway robbery, 2; grand larceny, 9; petty larceny, 27; forgeries, 2; assault with attempt to commit rape, 2; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; burglary, 4; assault with deadly weapons, 7; perury, 4; threats against life, 4; escaped convicts. State prisoners, 4; false imprisonment, 2; assault and battery, 41; breach of peace, 30; violating city ordinance, 42; drunk and disorderly, 65; drunk, 55; disorderly, 79; misdemeanor, 5; insane, 8; lodgers, (destitute persons seeking shelter at the station house) 8: vagrancy, 27-making a total of 434 arrests. Of these, 235 were discharged-leaving 179 cases disposed of by the Recorder. The total number of arrests during the previous month was 625-showing a balance in favor of the present month of 241. Although the figures xhibits a remarkable decrease in the number of arrests since the close of December, the fact is by no means evident that crime has diburglaries recently committed in various parts of the city, in a majority of instances the perpetrators have escaped arrest. Upon comparing the reports specified, it is found that the excess of offences enumerated in the December report generally come under the head of petty offences, or offences of trivial character. while the report for January evidences a considerable increase of criminal offences of a

Horrible Discovery .- Ten Persons Perished on the Prairies.—The following, from the Chicago Press is, probably, an exaggerated account of the loss of a family near Galena,

higher order.

On the Saturday preceding the memorable little hand and no control. I proceed to give some view of this inside and preliminary history, and have some qualification for the task, having taken some part, though not great, in ern department (General Wilkinson's) for the about forty miles northwest of Lafayette, with two ox teams, and well provided with necessaries for the road. They remained there through the storm, and on Monday morning resumed their journey. Last Tuesday morning a man passing over a prairie, only about fifteen miles from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled

him with horror. The carcasses of two oxen, from which the iscera had been removed, lay upon the ground. Inside of one of them were the frozen bodies of four children, and in the other the frozen corpse of the mother with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes in which the iron of the wagons showed that the party had broken them up, and burned everything they had in them in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this spot was found the body of the other woman of the party, partly concealed in a snow drift, and near one of the men. The two other men had ot been found.

It is probable that the party became inextricably involved in the snow drifts on the bleak prairie, and lost their presence of mind. After burning up their wagons, it would seem that the men had killed two of the oxen for a shelter to those found in them, and then accompanied by one woman, vainly endeavored to reach the town they had left, and procure aid to rescue their companions. The two other oxen had wandered off. There was nothing about the persons to indicate who they were, and nothing more is known about them than was accidently communicated by them during their brief stay at Oxford.

Hon. JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH .- The Winchester Virginian publishes extracts from a letter written by Judge Brockenbrough, in which he states that he has been much annoyed by applications from various parts of the State nerally soliciting him to consent to be the andidate of the new party for governor; but that he has never for a moment entertained the idea of sanctioning such a use of his name. He adds that he "cordially detests the leading principles of this new party, the secrecy of their organization, their war upon religious freedom. etc.," and they shall never receive any countenance from him .- Fred. Recorder.

JOHN H. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Cigars, &c. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four and-a-Half and Sixth streets, has received his ful stock and assortment of the above, consisting in

Madeira, Sherry, Port of various grades, Champagne, in quarts and pints, different brands. A great variety of Rhine Wine, some of it sparkling.

Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret at prices from \$3 50 per dozen to the highest

And numerous other kinds of Wine. Also, very superior Cognac, pale and dark Scheidam Gin, Jamaica Rum, fine old Whis key, Irish Malt, Cordials, and Havana Cigar

THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 55. just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S FOR RENT.—Two large size furnished Rooms—Chamber and Parlor—at the corner of New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367 PROSPECTUS

UNITED STATES TIMES. Weekly Newspaper to be published in Washington City.

The undersigned, expecting soon to retire from he position he has for some time held as Superinendent of the United States Census, intends to evote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly ewspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in part, f selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original liteary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous natters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon eading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several arge cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the country as shown by statistics, bringing down hose of the National Census always to date.

The object will be, through careful editorial nanagement and a large and well-selected correspondence, to establish at the seat of governnent a Family Newspaper which shall be adapted to the wants of every community; imparting nusement and information, and political, only to the extent of maintaining the institutions of the country and defending the rights and sovereignty of the States.

The City of Washington, from the advantages which it presents for obtaining material of every kind, through the action of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the National Agricultural Convention, etc., and the several Bureaus and Departments of Government, from its conti guity to the large commercial cities, from the extended, exciting, and all important interests that concentrate upon it, is, perhaps, the most eligible location for such a journal, and ample guarantees of its success have already been received. It will be printed in folio for the convenience of binding, and similar in style to the New York Albion.

Terms: \$2 PER ANNUM, in advance. To Clubs, of 10 subscribers, at one post office, 15 in advance.

To Subscribers of DeBow's Review, not in arrears, the Review and Times together, \$6 in advance. Advertisements on accommodating terms

In order to increase the usefulness of the Ri tew, which has now acquired a very extensive irculation, it will be enlarged from 112 to 140 or 150 pages, and otherwise improved by additional editorial assistance and an able corps of contribu-

A monthly historical digest of events will be embraced in its pages, valuable for future refer-

The subscription price of the REVIEW will re main at \$5 per annum, but for the convenience of the large class of persons who may not desire the whole work, or who may only solicit information upon one or more of the subjects to which it is devoted, it is in contemplation to make separate publication of the matter relating to Agriculture; another of that relating to Manufac ures; a third to Internal Improvements; a fourth o Commerce; and a fifth to Education and Letters. These publications will be but departments of the whole work, and may be subscribed for separately at \$1 per annum each. They will appear monthly in handsome periodical style, of from twenty-five minished during the period. Of the numerous to thirty-two pages; constituting an annual octavo volume of 360 pages each, showing at a single view and in a condensed form the whole results, within the year, in the particular department, in our own country and abroad, as the Review itself will show them in all of the departments of indus-

try and enterprise.
The Office of DeBow's Review will remain as before at New Orleans, though a branch will be located at Washington, which will be also the main office of the other Journals, and may be ddressed at all times in regard to them. particular address of the editor, whether Washington or New Orleans, will be furnished from time

to time, in the work.

Washington, Nov. 26, 1854. DEBow's INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, three handsomely bound volumes upon the Progress and Wealth of the United States, 1,800 pages royal octavo, double columns, clear print, library edition, may still be ordered. Price \$6 delivered at the expense of the author.

NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—Washington and Georgetown Directory, just published. Congressional Directory for the Second Session of the Thirty-Third Congress of the United State

For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S. Bookstore, near Ninth street Feb 22

LURE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. The subscriber has on exhibition at the thsonian Institution, two of his improved Iron Safes. The one made of tough wrought bar and plate Iron, lined with chilled or case-hardened Iron, secured with an inner iron grating of two inch bar iron, riveted together, the whole put together with heavy screws or nuts upon the inside; not, however, passing through the outside plate. The frame or corner bars are made of angle iron; not a rivet or screw upon the outer surface of the safes, thus rendering them proof against the burglar's chisel or drill, which cannot penetrate the chilled iron. The door is secured with Hall's patent anti-gunpowder proof lock, which obtained a medal at the Worlds Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853 and 1854. This Safe is intended to be Burglar Proof only; bu when placed within a Fire Proof vault or inside

of one of Herring's Patent Fire Proofs, renders them both Fire and Thief Proof.

The other on exhibition, is one of Herring's celebrated Fire Proof Safes, which received the highest premium at the Worlds Fair, London and New York, and are universally acknowledged t the best protection against fire now in use. SILAS C. HERRING,

Patentee and Manufacturer. FITZHUGH COYLE, Agent, No 519, 7th street, Washington, when e keeps an assortment on hand for sale. March 2—6tif

TO MEMBERS of Congress and Others. Silver Spoons, Forks. &c.—M. W. GALT & BRO. invite special attention to their stock of oure Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons and Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, and all other articles of pure Silver Ware, which is larger and more varied than ever offered to their customers. M. W. GALT & BRO. 324 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. 9th and 10th sts.

OR THE SPRING TRADE. Now open-I ing. a large, fresh, and elegant variety of gen-tlemen's belongings for the spring trade, of new importations and styles and of the best qualities. STEVENS'S,
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close of the session.

MATTHIAS MARTIN, Librarian of the House of Representatives. Feb 24-d2w

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A Year of the War, by Adam G. De Gourowski, a citizen of the United States.
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TAYLOR & MAURY'S CONSERVE and Preserved Ginger and Chow-Chow, Atten and Choong Loong, Can-Chow-Chow, Atten and Choong Loong, Can-

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rue time cannot be surpassed. I have also just finished a magnificent Silve a Set that will compare favorably with anything of the kind at the Fair or in America.

It will be exhibited free of charge to all at my tore, 418 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four and a half and Sixth streets. Feb 18-dlwif H. O. HOOD.

DIANOS, PIANOS!-We have now in store the largest and most reliable stock of Pianos ever offered in this city, from the justly re nowned manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston; Bacon & Raven, New York; and Knabe Gaehle & Co., Baltimore; ranging in prices from

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In addition to those in store, we have on exhi In addition to those in store, we have on exhibition at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Fair, at the Smithsonian Institute, four superb Pianos, made expressly to our order for this Exhibition, any of which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Also on hand, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Melodeons, Banjos, Strings, Music, &c.

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state rooms.....\$325 From Liverpool to New York 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship No berth secured until paid for.

From New York. From Liverpool.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and Plated Ware at Reduced Prices.—In anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches, Park Installed Processing and Processing a Rich Jewelry, Pure Silverware, &c. at greatly re duced rates. Persons would do well to examine our assort

ment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable and best selected ever offered to our customers. M. W. GALT & BRO, 324 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts

COMMENTARIES on the Jurisdiction Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States, vol. 1, by George Ticknor Curtis.

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Dec 7—3taw4wif

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.—STEVENS
Brown's Hotel, is prepared to make Shirts to
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Gents troubled with bad fitting Shirts can be
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READY MADE CLOTHING. Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves with Superior Garments for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at
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Solid silver Tea Sets, complete.
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Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, and Forks of very wariety.

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Breakfast and dinner Coffee Spoons, &c.

Also, a very large assortment of Fancy Silver-ware, suitable for wedding, birth-day, and other

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The above is by far the largest and most varied assortment ever offered to our customers. Being of our own manufacture, it is warranted pure silver, and offered at as low rates as similar goods

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FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Gent's Ho-slery and Under-Garments,—STEVENS, Brown's Hotel, is now opening a fresh and large variety of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers. Also, plain and fancy.

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T REDUCED PRICES, -- As the season A is advanced, we have determined to sell oil the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices; therefore gentleman wishing to consult economy in purchasing fine Overcoats, Talmas Dress, Frock, and Business Coats;
Black and Fancy Cashmere Pants; Velvet, Silk,
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Drawers, and all other ready made garments of
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well assorted as in the beginning of the season,
with the advantage of much lower prices.

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OARDING HOUSE, No. 437 E Street,
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Gentlemen can have Board with or without 6 THE BLUE BOOK"-Official Regis-

ter of the United States, giving the names of all Officeholders under the Government, with their Salaries, Location, and time of appointment. A few copies of the last edition still for sale in Washington by

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To Members of Congress, Strangers So-journing in the City, and the Public generally.— Permit me to call your attention to my large and su-perior stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will be made up to order at the shortest ne-tice and in such attle as cannot fail to please. tice, and in such style as cannot fail to please. Having supplied my establishment with the very best workmen, I will warrant that all garments best workinen, I will warrant that an garriering manufactured by me shall be equal to those made in any other establishment in the United States.

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Also, Agent for the regular French Fashions,
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Dec 3 2aw3wif

CCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER .- The puboffers for the coming year (1854) a combination of literary attractions heretofore unattemped by any of the Philadelphia weeklies. Among the new features will be a new and brilliant series of original romacces by George Literary.

of the Philadelphia weeklies. Among the new features will be a new and brilliant series of original romances by George Lippard, entitled Legends of the Last Century. All who have read Mr. Lippard's celebrated "Legends of the American Revolution," published for fifty-six consecutive weeks in the "Saturday Courier," will find these pictures of French and American history endowed with all the power and brilliancy of his previous productions. The first of a series of original novellettes, called Morris Hartley, et the Knights of the Mystic Valley, by Harrison W. Ainsworth, is about to: e commenced. It will be handsomely illustrated by twelve fine engravings, and its startling incidents cannot fail to elicit undivided praise. Emmerson Bennett, the distinguished novelist, and author of Viola, etc., etc., is also engaged to furnish a brilliant novellette to follow the above. Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison, author of Home Pictures, Patience Worthington and her Grandmother, etc., will continue a splendid domestic novellette, cantitled the Old Ivy Grove, and H. C. Watson an illustrated story called the Two Edged Knife—a graphic picture of early life in Old Kentucky. To these will be added original contributions and selections from Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Clare Clairville, Lille Lilberne, Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood, and other distinguished writers; the news of the day, graphic editorials, full reports of the provision, money, and stock markets, letters from travelers at home and abroad, etc., etc.

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HAVE now on hand a large assortment of every description of Spectacles, from the lowest price to the very best quality used, and having been for a long time engaged in manufacturing, and adjusting Glasses for the most difficult and defective visions, therefore can with confidence guarantee to benefit and improve the sight of all who need.

Call at 41S, Pennsylvania avenue, Sign of the Large Spread Engle-Feb 7 [Organ.]

AW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Court of the United States.—ROBERT J. WALKER and LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership under the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for the united States, at Washington city, where both will attend throughout the future sessions of that court. They may be addressed at Washington, New York, or New Orleans.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW Work, Wolfert's Roost and other Papers, now first collected, by Washington Irving. Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Herr

Ainslee.
Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M.
Memoirs of Lile, Exile, and Conversations of

the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de les Cases, with portraits and other illustrations. Manuel of Sacred History, by John Henry Just published and for sale at
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Bookstore, near 9th street. NDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEA-U son.—The largest and best assortment of qualities, will be found at WALL & STEVENS.

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TARENCH SHIRT BOSOMS.—A large and

complete assortment of French Shirt Bosoms this day opened at STEVENS'S Feb 24—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

MORNING GOWNS.—A large and fine assortment, at all prices, for sale by WALL & STEPHENS. Dec 13 Pa, av., next door to Iron Hall.